

CONTENDS ACT WAS WITHIN HIS POWER

Senator Lodge Makes Speech in Senate Defending Action of the President.

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR

THAT THE SENATE IS TIRING OF FORAKER'S CAMPAIGN WAS SHOWN BY SPEECH OF SENATOR HEYBURN.

[Publishers' Press.]

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the senate Senator Lodge called up the Foraker resolution to discuss the amendment he offered to the Foraker resolution, which amendment recognizes the constitutional and legal authority of the president to take the action he did in discharging negro troops. Senator Foraker deprecated delay in consideration of the resolution.

Senator Culberson offered an amendment to the resolution which Senator Foraker accepted, authorizing the military committee to visit Brownsville, Texas, and take testimony there. Mr. Foraker then asked unanimous consent of the senate that the resolution be made a special order daily after morning business, until disposed of. To this Senator Heyburn objected, saying there were other matters of equal if not greater importance demanding consideration.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, discussing the Brownsville incident, said in the senate: "Two questions are here involved—a question of fact and a question of law. They are entirely distinct, they ought to be settled separately, and neither should be permitted to cloud or obscure the public mind. The question of fact may be stated in this way. There was shooting on the streets of Brownsville the night of August 13, 1906, and houses were fired into, one man was killed, and the lieutenant of police had his horse shot from under him and was severely wounded in the arm that amputation was necessary. The shooting was done either by United States soldiers from Fort Brown, or by inhabitants of the town of Brownsville. The president, the secretary of war and the officers of the army detailed to inquire into the affair have decided the shooting was done by soldiers, and furnish testimony to sustain their opinion. The Constitution league, representing the soldiers, deny that the shooting was done by them, and assert that it was done by citizens of Brownsville disguised in cast-off uniforms of the troops, and provided with exploded shells from the government magazine, who committed this for the purpose of casting odium on troops of Fort Brown. One of these two propositions must be proved. The question of law is whether the president dismissing these companies without honor, exceeded his powers under the law and constitution. The constitution makes the president commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and congress is given authority to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. The commander-in-chief has, as such, the right inherent in his office to punish or discharge except so far as it is limited or regulated by the law making power. The dishonorable discharge can only be given by sentence of a court martial; the honorable discharge can, of course, be given by the commanding officer, but there is another discharge now described as the discharge without honor, which is limited to the action of a court martial, and which comes with the direction of the president, the secretary of war and the commanding officer. There can be no doubt whatever that the power of summary dismissal was inherent in the office of the commander-in-chief, when the president was invested by the constitution with that office, and there has never been any attempt on the part of congress to prevent or interfere with the exercise of this authority. If the commander-in-chief is unable to dismiss from the army the soldiers whom he regards as dangerous to the service and to military discipline without furnishing proof which would convict to a jury, military discipline would be at an end, and the army of the United States would become a menace to the people of the country. The law, the constitution, the statutes and uniform practice are so clear as to the right of the president to terminate the contract of enlistment and discharge soldiers at pleasure, that it seems a waste of words to any one who has read the statutes to argue it at all."

As a substitute for the Foraker resolution and the Lodge amendment thereto, Senator Knox prepared a resolution to leave to the committee on military affairs the question of deciding whether the president has authority to issue the order discharging negro troops, as well as to inquire into the disturbance at Brownsville, Texas. It is not believed that Senator Foraker will consent to the adoption of this resolution with a substitute for his own.

Records Destroyed.
Peoria, Ill., Jan. 7.—Burglars blew open a safe containing all records of the defalcation of N. C. Dougherty, former superintendent of schools, now in Joliet penitentiary, and burned them. Loss of records affects liability of bondsmen and prevents future indictments.

Phone or write a card to the Palladium of the little place of news your neighbor told you and get your name in the news "tip" contest for this week.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
The estimated true value of real property and improvements in the District of Columbia averages \$21,020,944 an acre, and for each man, woman and child in the District of Columbia there is \$2,755.50. The figures are fresh from the statistic makers of the census bureau. A little pamphlet has just been issued from that interesting governmental bureau purporting to show the "estimated true value of property" in each of the several states and territories for the years 1900 and 1904. It permits a comparative study that is regarded as remarkable in its results.

Valuation of the District.
For instance, the great state of New York, worth about \$10,000,000,000, brings only \$300 an acre when averaged by the census bureau experts. In the Empire State the men, women and children are accredited with only \$1,157.36 each, a per capita wealth less than half that of the national capital. Maryland is put down as worth "in real property and improvements" just \$904,460,735, all of which necessarily includes the city of Baltimore. The District of Columbia is valued at \$850,244,062, almost as much as the entire state of Maryland, with only 28,400 acres against 5,362,240 acres in Maryland.

Notable Property.
The entire "continental United States," according to the report, was worth in real property in 1904 only \$62,341,492,134, which, however, is an increase of \$10,000,000,000 over the valuation given for 1900. Of the grand total more than five and a half billion dollars' worth of property is not taxable. The District of Columbia alone carries \$355,027,470 in exempt property, most of which, of course, belongs to the government.

Rich in Street Railways.
The District of Columbia has nearly \$46,000,000 in street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., as against \$41,000,000 for Virginia and about \$24,000,000 for West Virginia. In that one item the District presents a higher valuation than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, North or South Carolina, Florida or nine-tenths of the western states. In the "products of agriculture, manufactures and mining, imported merchandise, clothing and personal adornments and furniture, carriages and kindred property" the District has \$142,827,240.

Passing of Long Bridge.
The historic Long bridge will soon pass into memory. For several weeks workmen have been busy tearing down the old structure and a remnant remains. Since the Pennsylvania railroad constructed the new steel bridge across the Potomac and the government built the Potomac highway bridge there is no longer any use for the old bridge.

The old Long bridge dates from the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In the winter of 1807-08 congress passed an act authorizing its construction. The "new bridge," as it was then called, cost \$100,000. It was well built, a little over a mile in length, with a broad carriage way and passages for pedestrians on either side.

British Left It Intact.
General Ross and the British invaded the capital during the war of 1812, burned the capitol, scared children and drank up all the good Madeira they could find, but for some reason not explained by historians failed to molest Long bridge. On Feb. 22, 1831, a spring freshet carried away portions of the bridge.

The bridge was reopened for traffic Oct. 20, 1835. George W. Hughes was the engineer.
The next event of importance in the old structure was another flood, but not of water. It was a flood of human beings, wild with consternation, that flowed over the old bridge when, on July 23, 1861, the panic stricken Union army hastened from the field of Bull Run back to the capital. From that day the bridge has, by reason of this connection, formed part of a great historical fact.

Unclaimed Mail Packages.
At the annual auction of unclaimed packages from the dead letter office the articles of merchandise embraced in the \$263 catalogue items of the sale included the salable contents of 36,000 parcels originally directed to foreign countries for delivery and held as unclaimable, 36,000 pieces of unclaimed domestic mail matter and 52,000 articles found loose or without wrappers in the mail.

The catalogue items included a great variety of salable inclosures, embracing mink skins, drivers' whips, French jewel boxes, chinaware, watches, diamond pins, pearl brooches and books of all descriptions and values, none of which was returnable because of failure on the part of senders to attach their card addresses.

President to Visit Jamestown.
A committee from the National Editorial association, headed by J. E. Junkin, called on the president the other day and asked him to speak before the meeting of the association at the Jamestown exposition next summer. The president said he would be glad to do so if the meeting of the association should be held about the time he will visit the exposition to take part in Georgia day exercises. He has agreed to go to the Georgia day ceremonies at the Georgia day exercises, because his mother was a Georgian. The date has not been settled, but it will be either the 13th, 14th or 15th of June.

The president will open the exposition in April, and his trip in June will be his second one.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

Notice to Bidders.

Proposals for supplies for the use of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane for the month of February, will be received by the Board of Trustees at the Hospital before 3 p. m. Monday, January 14, 1907. Specifications may be seen at the Second National Bank, or at the Hospital.

By order of the Board,
S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.

Palladium Want Ads Pay.

THE CAPE COD CANAL

REVIVAL OF OLD PROJECT TO SHORTEN BOSTON-NEW YORK ROUTE.

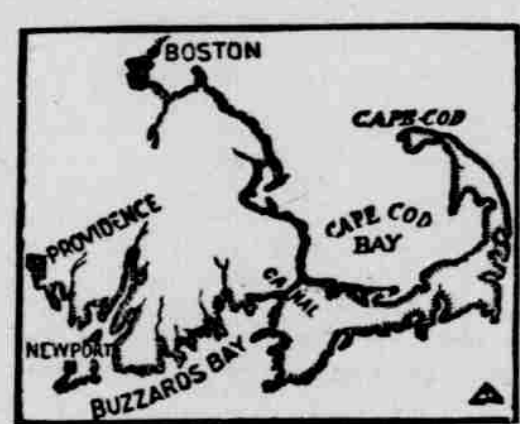
The Scheme Was First Mooted in the Reign of Charles II.—The Advantage of the Plan to Commerce and Passenger Traffic.



OLD WINDMILL ON CAPE COD.

HE canal across Cape Cod that August Belmont and other capitalists propose to build and for which the eminent engineer, William Barclay Parsons, has made plans is by no means a new project. It seems strange that the work of uniting the waters of Buzzards bay and Cape Cod bay has not been put in execution long ere this, for the advantages to commerce and navigation are manifest. The present journey around Cape Cod to Boston harbor is a perilous one. Passenger traffic especially would be facilitated by the digging of the canal, for the route to Boston from New York and points on Long Island sound would be materially shortened, and many dangers would be eliminated. Mr. Parsons, who was the engineer of the now famous New York subway, recommends a sea level canal, and the engineering difficulties of the problem are not great, for the waters of the two bays come almost together as it is at certain times, and there is no material difference in their tide level.

The Cape Cod canal has been a joke for a century or two among Cape Cod folks. It was in 1620 that the pilgrims landed on the sandy shores of the cape, and it was but a comparatively short time after that event, during the reign of Charles II., that the scheme now to be put in actual operation was first mooted. Since then the Cape Cod canal has been the mariner's dream, and several times it has seemed on the eve of fulfillment. The



MAP OF CAPE COD.

Massachusetts records of 1676 contain a reference to the project, and in 1687 the general court of the state appointed a commission "to view a place for a passage to be cut through the land in Sandwich from Barnstable bay to Mahomet bay for vessels to pass through to and from the western parts of the country." One of George Washington's engineers made a survey for the purpose of a canal in the year 1776, and about forty years later, when John C. Calhoun was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Monroe, he reported in favor of the construction of such a canal. His idea was that a chain of artificial waterways might be constructed which would afford continuous passage for vessels of war as well as ships of commerce from Boston all the way down the Atlantic coast, so that at no place would they be compelled to go into the open sea. A portion of this plan was actually carried out. But the Cape Cod canal was not built. In 1885 another move in the matter was made, and about a mile of canal was really dug.

Cutting off the forearm stretching out from the mainland of Massachusetts into the sea would shorten the route usually pursued by vessels from Long Island sound by about 150 miles, and the dangers met with on this treacherous coast in winter would be avoided. It is estimated that the canal could be built in three years.

The late Joseph Jefferson, former President Grover Cleveland and others known to fame have helped to keep Cape Cod and the Buzzards bay region in the public eye. Sarah Pratt Greene and Joseph C. Lincoln have written about its inhabitants. It was Thoreau who declared that the sand of the cape was such a nuisance that the tops of some of the sand hills were inclosed with boards and signs put up forbidding persons to enter the inclosures lest their feet should disturb the sand and set it to blowing or sliding. It was this same philosopher who described the Wellfleet oysterman who admitted that he was "a good for nothin' critter" under "petticoat government."

Two of a Kind.
"Well, Perkins," said the eminent personage, who was now an invalid, "who is it wishes to see me now? My biographer?"
"No, sir," replied the butler; "your physician."

"Ah, Perkins, almost the same thing. He's at work upon my life too,"—Catholic Standard and Times.

A General Claim.

William H. Porter's claim against J. A. Spoken, receiver for the defunct Hagerstown Commercial bank, for \$90 becomes a general and not a preferred claim. This is in accordance with the ruling of Judge Fox in circuit court Monday.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

NEW PARIS.

New Paris, Jan. 7. (Sp.)—Harold Mitchell of Indianapolis spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Elsie Boyle spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Misses Mary and Martha White.

Mr. Fred Kemps spent Sunday with Harold Mitchell and sisters.

Mrs. Will Barnett and Mrs. Ernest Kessler spent Saturday in Eaton.

Supt. Voris, of Hagerstown, was here Friday night and Saturday looking after his farm.

Mrs. Kate Potts, of Campbelltown, spent Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mae Kuth.

Mr. Ed. Call and family and Mr. George Arnold and wife spent Sunday with Will Wrenn.

Miss Clara M. teacher at the orphan children's home, at Eaton, was home Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Williams filled his regular appointment at Campbelltown Sunday. Elmer McKee and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Aydelotte, of Campbelltown, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe John, of Campbelltown, spent Friday and Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reinheimer.

Miss Clara Mills will leave Tuesday for Spring Valley, O., where she will visit her uncle Charles Mills, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams Mills entertained on Sunday the following guests: Messrs. and Mesdames Harry Mills and family, George Bogan, James King and Charley Hawley and daughter, Miss Mary.

Mrs. Burich of Richmond is here taking care of her sister, Mrs. Carr, who is seriously sick.

Miss Lydia Lesh is visiting relatives in New Hope.

Mrs. Westfall is among the sick.

Roy Bennett visited in New Madison Sunday.

C. W. Bloom attended the Buckeye Press Association at Columbus, last Friday.

The family of Lon Morrison have moved.

Miss Henrietta Wilcox will leave for Miami University the first of the week.

Banquo and His Son.
Sir Walter Scott says "early authorities show us no such persons as Banquo and his son Fleance." Even the very names seem to be fictitious, as they were not Gaelic and are not to be found in any of the ancient chronicles or Irish annals. Neither is a thane of Lochaber known in Scotch history, though Sir Bernard Burke makes Banquo a descendant of Kenneth II. and thane of Lochaber. Malone says that after Banquo's assassination Fleance fled to Wales, where he married a Welsh princess, by whom he had a son, Walter, who became lord high steward of Scotland. He assumed the name Walter Stewart and was, it is said, the direct ancestor of the house of Stewart. Shakespeare, we know, based "Macbeth" on Holinshed's "History"—a good deal of which was borrowed from a circumstantial romance composed by Boece. Mr. Boswell-Stone, in his "Shakespeare's Holinshed," after balancing the pros and cons, says, "In my opinion, Banquo and Fleance are probably creatures of Boece's imagination."

Acquired Talent.
"Ma," said the small son of a pugilist, "pa isn't a natural born fighter, is he?"
"Of course he is," replied the mother.

"Why do you think he isn't?"
"Oh," replied the young hopeful, "I heard Mr. Neighbors say he acquired the knack since he married you!"—Boston Transcript.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The youngest professor in the eastern states is William T. Foster, professor of English at Bowdoin college. The students of Worcester (Mass.) academy got together the other day and raised \$500 for a new board running track in just four and a half minutes.

Reform spelling is not to be taught to the school children of Greater New York. The board of education by a vote of 32 to 4 resolved to let the spelling books stand as they are.

The Educational Institute of Scotland at its annual meeting in Edinburgh adopted a proposal to raise a fund of \$10,000 to enable the institute to nominate a representative of the teaching profession for parliament.

Robert H. Baker of the Amherst faculty has accepted the position of assistant astronomer in Allegheny observatory, Allegheny, Pa. Although only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Baker has written considerably on the subject of astronomy.

In six Swiss colleges no less than 2,193 women are now studying. The majority of the enrolled female students are Russians. The women are most largely represented at Berne, where 486 are enrolled, almost all in the medical course. Lausanne has 393, Geneva 343, Zurich 276 and Basel 14.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Dorothy Tennant, who first played the title role with "The College Widow," has been re-engaged for the part.

The pony ballet, with James T. Powers in "The Blue Moon" at the New York Casino, has entered to compete for the \$200 prize offered by the world's fair, Dublin, next May.

Henry Miller's staging of "The Light Eternal" at the Majestic theater, New York, has won for him the most unqualified praise and proves anew his consummate ability as a producer.

Edythe Chapman, who impersonates the pagan princess in "The Light Eternal" at the Majestic theater, New York, was leading lady of the Neill stock company during the past nine years.

Richard Harding Davis has reached a point in his career where he can play with the same facility that marks his work in literature. His most recent contribution to the stage is "The Galloper."

The latest recruits to the independent forces are Joseph and W. W. Jefferson, sons of the late Joseph Jefferson. The Jeffersons have been appearing since the opening of the season in syndicate houses in a play by Hartley Davis.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Most of the rules laid down to prevent the spread of germs are simply the rules of common politeness.—Washington Star.

Japan might discover just by feeling around the edges of it that the United States is not Russia.—Chicago News.

Noise is a part of a great city—it helps to make it great—but dirt has no excuse for being anywhere, and its presence is always an offense.—Boston Transcript.

Having denatured our alcohol and debilitated our football, let us begin early and try to deteriorize our Fourth of July.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Krupp company has decided to increase its capital stock \$5,000,000 and will keep it within the family. This shows how backward Germany is. Over here they would increase it \$500,000,000 and do their utmost to unload it on the public.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A FRODO OLD STEED.

Fred Fish of Southington, Conn., recently decided to sell his old mare and buy a younger horse, so he sold it for \$15 to a peddler. No sooner had the money been paid than the old mare fell down dead. The previous owner says that she was always a proud old steed and that he is sure that she died rather than to belong to a peddler, and so as he always admired the mare he is going to erect a monument to her with the \$15 he received.—Boston Globe.

A Land of Contrasts.

Just now China is a land of contrasts so wide, so sharp and so forcible that the dullest observer can hardly fail to observe them. She is going straight from wheelbarrows and springless carts, or sedan chairs, to express trains; in place of special messengers she adopts the telegraph; from rush lights she goes to electricity, and from the extreme of autarkism she is developing a taste for patriotic volunteering.—Shanghai Celestial Empire.

Chirography's Flaws.

Alfred Blais, director of the psychological laboratory at the Sorbonne, Paris, has been investigating the value of handwriting experts. An expert who was given a specimen of Ernest Renan's chirography said the writer was a person of only moderate intelligence, credulous and garrulous. Vital, a criminal who murdered several women with revolting barbarity, appeared to another expert as "a timid girl, distinguished by moderation."

The Choir He Wanted.

John Fiske, the American historian, was an ardent lover of music and himself no mean musician. Furthermore, he was extremely corpulent and felt the hot weather painfully. He was once delivering a course of lectures at a summer school in a small city of the middle west. The heat was terrific, and adjoining the house where the lecturer stayed was a church where an ill matched but zealous "quartet" practiced and performed during all hours of the torrid afternoons and evenings.

One evening, seeing the famous man sit for a time unoccupied and apparently oppressed by this combined affliction, the young daughter of his hostess attempted to divert him by offering him a new novel, then just becoming popular. "I think 'The Choir Invisible' is perfectly splendid, Mr. Fiske," said she. "Wouldn't you like to read it?"

The historian put the book aside. "My dear young lady," said he, "the only choir in the world in which I could feel any interest at this moment would be the choir inaudible."

Milking the Cow.

The cow is a creature of habit. If regularly fed before milking, she will, when the order is changed, be restless and often refuse to give down her milk. It is better to feed after milking. If silage at all defective be fed before milking, the odor is likely to appear in the milk in an incredibly short time. Two minutes will serve to take the odors of food to the udder and milk pail. Milking should be done at periods as near twelve hours apart as practicable and at the same time each day.

Catarrh in Sheep.

Catarrh is often contracted in the fall of the year through exposure to storms, says Farm Journal. After the sheep take cold several times the affection becomes chronic, and catarrh sets in. Colds are often brought on by strong cold drafts in damp quarters, often the result of improper ventilation. Remove the cause if possible and guard against it in future. Smear the nose of the affected animal with tar.

MADE FROM NATIVE ROOTS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

That the roots of many native plants, growing wild in our American forests, possess remarkable properties for the cure of human maladies is well proven. Even the untutored Indian had learned the curative value of some of these and taught the early settlers their uses. The Indian never liked work so he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible that she might do the work and let him hunt. Therefore, he dug "papoose root" for her, for that was their great remedy for female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription," skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective than any other medicine in curing all the various weaknesses and painful derangements peculiar to women.

Many afflicted women have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Tenderness over the lower pelvic region, with backache, spells of dizziness, faintness, bearing down pains or distress should not go unheeded. A course of "Favorite Prescription" will work marvelous benefit in all such cases, and generally effect a permanent cure if persisted in for a reasonable length of time. The "Favorite Prescription" is a harmless agent, being wholly prepared from native medicinal roots, without a drop of alcohol in its make up, whereas all other medicines, put up for sale through druggists for women's peculiar ailments, contain large quantities of spirituous liquors, which are very harmful, especially to delicate women. "Favorite Prescription" contains neither alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on each bottle wrapper. It is a powerful invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For weak and sickly women, who are "worn-out," or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office, or school-room, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, and for nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will prove a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving power.

For constipation, the pleasant Pilelets, mild, harmless, yet sure.

Work of the Heart.

Few stop to consider the amount of labor performed daily by the human heart. The inexhaustible supply of energy displayed by this overworked organ is marvelous. Calculation has shown that the work of the heart of an average person is equal to the feat of lifting over five tons at the rate of a foot an hour or 125 tons in twenty-four hours. A certain Dr. Richardson once made a curious calculation in regard to the work performed by the heart in mileage. He presumed that the blood was forced out of the heart at each palpitation in the proportion of sixty-nine strokes a minute and at the assumed distance of nine feet. At this rate the flow of the blood through the body would be 207 yards a minute, or seven miles an hour. This would make 170 miles a day, or 61,000 miles a year. Thus in a lifetime of eighty-four years the blood in the human body would travel over 5,000,000 miles. The number of beats of the heart required to send the blood that far would be over 8,000,000,000.

The Truth of It.
Dumley—Do you think it's possible for one to learn anything by taking a course in that correspondence school Fakeley's conducting?

Wife—Yes; one is likely to learn what a fool one was to bother with it.—Baltimore News.

An Invigorating Drink.
"Pusky" is a new soda water fountain drink at Enfield, Ohio. Pusky was invented by the Greek Indians. Gora that is just hard enough to shell is heated in a pot until it is brown. Then it is broken in a mortar into a fine powder. "Mixed with sweet milk or with carbonated water and sirups, pusky," says an enthusiastic local paper, "is a drink that makes a man carry his wife around in his arms just for the exercise."

A CHEERY HOME

It is the common expression you hear applied to the house that is well supplied with plants during the winter months. They lend an air of comfort to the home and remind one of the balmy days of the warmer months. A fern is especially an attractive plant for indoors during the winter. Practically everyone in Richmond possesses either a Sword fern or a Boston fern, and have enjoyed having them about. Knowing the great popularity of ferns, therefore, the Palladium obtained the exclusive right to offer in connection with the paper three of the Whitmanii ferns to each subscriber. The Whitmanii fern is a variation of the Sword and Boston ferns and completely outshines them in beauty besides being as hardy. The Whitmanii fern is an ideal indoor plant and has only to be seen to be wanted. If the solicitors have not yet visited you let the Palladium office know and a sample Whitmanii fern will be sent to you as quickly as possible, together with the terms under which you may obtain it.